

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 980

九百九十九號

廿四十二年十月

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1889.

五

九月十八日

PRICE 3d PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 16. **DEVAWONGST**, British str., 1,057, left Bangkok 10th October, General—
YUEN FAT HONG.
October 17. **PALMIST**, British steamer, 1,483, C. Jackson, Nagasaki 12th October, Coal and General—**BUTTERFIELD & SWINE**.
October 17. **FUSHUN**, Chinese str., 1,583, Coal, Whampoa 17th October, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
October 17. **AMOY**, German steamer, 514, H. Lehmann, Wuhu 12th October, Rice and Wheat—**SIEMSEN & CO.**
October 17. **ACTIVA**, German steamer, 389, W. Wulff, Cebu 16th October, Sago—**W. W. LEE & CO.**
October 17. **CHIANG CHEW**, British str., 1,212, F. Webb, Penang 20th October, Sago—**W. W. LEE & CO.**
October 17. **CLARA**, German steamer, 974, Christensen, Haiphong 18th October, General—**SIEMSEN & CO.**
October 17. **KIEL**, German steamer, 851, W. Kruehle, Saigon 15th October, General—**WILHELM & CO.**
October 17. **MINDO**, German steamer, 762, E. Koller, Whampoa 17th October, General—**SIEMSEN & CO.**

CLEARANCES.

At the HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.

17TH OCTOBER.
Yinse, German str., for Ningpo.
Trion, British str., for Sydney.
Wingman, British str., for Singapore.
Note, German str., for Singapore.
Bulwark, British str., for Singapore.
Heston, British str., for Swatow.
Fusiki Maru, Japanese str., for Kutukinoto.

DEPARTURES.

October 17. **WINGKONG**, British str., for Calcutta.

October 17. **AMOY**, German str., for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per **Demoneuse**, str., from Bangkok—Mr. and Mrs. Kompermann, infant, and nurse, and 31 Chinese.
Per **Amoy**, str., from Wuhsu—18 Chinese.
Per **Chiang Chew**, str., from Penang, &c.—30 Chinese.
Per **Clara**, str., from Haiphong—2 Europeans, and 23 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer **Chien Chia**, from Peiping 4th October, Singapore 8th, and Hainan 16th, reports had light variable winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer **Demoneuse**, from Bangkok 12th October, reports had fine weather with light southerly winds throughout, from Cape Venda to port high M.E. swell.

The British steamer **Palmed**, from Nagasaki 12th October, reports had strong N.E. winds and heavy easterly sea as far as Turnabout; from thence to port weather moderating.

The German steamer **Amoy**, from Cebu 10th October, reports from 12th to 16th October, bad weather, very low barometer, stormy weather from W. W. S. W. and S. W. very high and irregular sea from N.W. N.E. and S.W.

The German steamer **Amoy**, from Wuhsu 12th October, reports first part of passage had N.E. storm with tremendous irregular seas from S.E. swamping the whole decks, besides a high N.E. wind, and then thence to Chapel Islands light N.E. winds, and then to port heavy seas from S.E. S. and S. W. to port heavy seas from S.E. S. S. S. and S. W. S. with hurricanes and torrents of rain, sea swamping the whole decks, causing great damage. After passing Pedro Blanca weather moderated.

AMOY SHIPPING.

October 17. **ARRIVALS.**
5. Store Nordiske, Danish str., from a cruise.
5. Focke, British str., from Foochow.
5. Haiku, British str., from Tamsui.
6. Dubar, German str., from Hongkong.
6. Tarijan, British str., from Hongkong.
7. Teocan, Chinese str., from Swatow.
8. Gheen, British str., from Hongkong.
7. Chayuan, British str., from Foochow.
8. Fokan, British str., from Foochow.
9. Nancie, British str., from Foochow.
9. Sunbeam, Amr. bark, from Shanghai.
9. Store Nordiske, Danish str., from a cruise.
9. Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
10. Damiate, British str., from Hongkong.
10. Haiphong, British str., from Hongkong.
10. Konggal, Chinese str., from Swatow.

October 17. **ARRIVALS.**
2. Gheen, Novolay, Amr. bark, from China.
2. Sunbeam, British bark, from Nagasaki.
2. Orne, British bark, from Nagasaki.
3. Amoy, British str., from Hongkong.
3. Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
3. Chin-tung, Chinese str., from Swatow.
3. Tsin-tung, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
3. Shantung, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
3. Shantung, British str., from Foochow.
3. Taiwo, British str., from Foochow.
3. Kaitan, British str., from Newchwang.
3. Foo-chun, Chi. tel. str., from Chinkiang.
4. Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.
4. Socoow, British str., from Syden.
5. Chayuan, British str., from Swatow.
5. Chayuan, British str., from Swatow.
5. Haiphong, British str., for Foochow.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

October 17. **ARRIVALS.**
2. Gheen, Novolay, Amr. bark, from China.
2. Sunbeam, British bark, from Nagasaki.

3. Orne, British bark, from Nagasaki.

3. Amoy, British str., from Hongkong.

3. Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

3. Chin-tung, Chinese str., from Swatow.

3. Tsin-tung, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

3. Shantung, Chinese str., from Hongkong.

4. Ichang, British str., from Foochow.

4. Tsoo-kiang, Amr. bark, from Hainan.

5. Peckham, British str., from Ningpo.

5. Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

5. Kiang-kwan, Chinese str., from Hainan.

5. Fung-shan, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

October 17. **DEPARTURES.**

2. Ichang, British str., for Foochow.

2. Store Nordiske, Danish str., from a cruise.

3. Focke, British str., from Foochow.

3. Haiku, British str., from Tamsui.

3. Dubar, German str., from Hongkong.

3. Tarijan, British str., from Hongkong.

3. Teocan, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

3. Chin-tung, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

3. Tsin-tung, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

3. Shantung, Chinese str., from Hongkong.

4. Ichang, British str., from Foochow.

4. Tsoo-kiang, Amr. bark, from Hainan.

4. Chin-tung, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

4. Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.

5. Peckham, British str., for Ningpo.

5. Kiang-teen, Chinese str., for Ningpo.

5. Kiang-kwan, Chinese str., for Ningpo.

5. Fung-shan, Chinese str., for Tientsin.

5. Ichang, British str., for Foochow.

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5. Ichang, British str., for Ning

INTIMATIONS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
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OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY
is replete with the best Machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to
the apparatus, and all the economies are exercised in
the manufacture, so that the cost of
the water is the lowest.

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SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 12TH, 1889.

The use of the English language in educational work in China has recently been discussed in the Chinese Recorder in three articles by the Rev. L. W. PILCHER and one by Mr. C. D. TENNEY, M.A. The former gentleman has collated the opinions of a number of the Europeans engaged in educational work, a large majority of whom, it seems, object to the use of a foreign language. Mr. PILCHER himself is a strong advocate of the view of the minority. He holds that in advancing the New Education, now beginning to make such rapid progress in China, the English language must and will occupy a large place; and he urges the Protestant missionary to head the movement, instead of allowing himself to be reluctantly drawn into it.

Mr. TENNEY, however, makes a distinction which Mr. PILCHER appears to have overlooked. The Chinese language is, he says, sufficient for all necessary requirements in teaching Western science, and is not capable of expressing with sufficient clearness the terminology of mathematics and the general principles of most of the modern sciences, but it is not sufficient for a higher and finished education, as modern sciences cannot be studied through the medium of English. Mr. PILCHER himself would hardly contend, we think, that English should be taught in all common schools, where children only remain a few years, any more than he would advocate the addition of Latin to the curriculum of a Board school in England. But as soon as we pass to higher education, including modern science and mathematics, the acquisition of a European language becomes essential, and of all European languages English is the most suitable for the purpose. Mr. TENNEY formulates three particular cases in which the student who approaches the study of modern sciences through the medium of English, he decided, and overwhelmingly the advantage: (1) He has a mind of thought which is immeasurably superior to Chinese in precision and clearness; (2) the English speaking student has open to him on any subject a vast field of collateral literature which does not exist in Chinese; (3) the English speaking student is in a position to keep up with the times in any department of modern thought, whereas the student who depends only upon the medium of Chinese must content himself with such meager scraps of information as are doled out to him by translators.

But will the Chinese nation be content for ever to study science only through the medium of a foreign language? Mr. TENNEY says he is not one of those who

aries who imagine that English or any other European language is destined to supersede Chinese in this great empire. Neither are we. But will the Chinese language itself remain stationary? As new ideas permeate the mass of the people new modes of expression will be developed. Lecturing at the Tokyo English Law School recently on the different modes of expressing thought, Mr. WATSON DESNUZO said:—There is this great difference between the Chinese and all other nations, that whereas other nations have concentrated their attention on the development of their spoken language, China has given her undivided attention to the development of her ideographs. Her colloquial is a poverty-stricken tongue. A Chinaman must resort to writing if he wishes to express adequately his deepest and most secret thoughts.

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The French Government has issued a decree for the construction of a railway from Haiphong to Phu Lang-chou. The line is estimated to cost about four and a half million francs.

The Haiphong Chamber of Commerce advocates the reduction of the capital tax on Chinese in Tonquin. They say the commercial prosperity of the country is dependent on a large influx of Chinese, and that the increase of the tax has a prejudicial effect. Dissenting from the view expressed by the President of the Haiphong Chamber, they hold that an increase of mid-tariff must be imposed on the Chinese, and that the European middleman must be taxed.

Mr. Watson DESNUZO said:—There is this great difference between the Chinese and all other nations, that whereas other nations have concentrated their attention on the development of their spoken language, China has given her undivided attention to the development of her ideographs. Her colloquial is a poverty-stricken tongue. A Chinaman must resort to writing if he wishes to express adequately his deepest and most secret thoughts.

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The greatest attention has been paid to the development of their spoken language, China has given her

